Human Events *A Weekly Analysis for the American Citizen*

Editorial Office 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C. *Telephone* NATIONAL 2066

VOL. VII, No. 36, *Issue Number* 345, SEPTEMBER 6, 1950 *Editor:* FRANK C. HANIGHEN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN RECEIVED SEP 12 1950 LAW LIBRARY

FOR OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN

by Frank Chodorov

Whatever opposition to the trend toward complete socialization of American life we do have is aimed mainly at legislation, or at politicians who favor such legislation. If certain laws are enacted, or repealed, or if "our kind" of politician is elected -- so goes the reasoning -- then all will be well.

That kind of therapy comes from looking for quick results; it attacks the effects without looking to the cause. The laws, and the politicians who favor them, are the product of the mass-mind of America, and that mass-mind is the product of the ideas implanted in it long ago and carefully cultured through the years. Unless and until this mass-mind of America is re-educated to freedom, the end product of Socialism is unavoidable. No program based on a policy of immediacy can prevent it.

The task of those who would stop our descent should not be the changing of laws but the inculcation of values which will make such laws impossible. That is a difficult chore, to be sure, but it is the only one capable of producing the desired result. It calls for a long-term project and, in the nature of things, those who undertake it cannot gather the fruits of their labors. Only our children's children will do the reaping, although some spiritual benefit accrues to those who enjoy fighting for principle.

It is exactly this kind of zeal that brought Socialism to America. The advocates of that school of thought, 50 years ago, met with an aversion to political intervention far stronger than the current avidity for it. Nevertheless, they went at their seemingly impossible mission, kept at it, and in less than three decades we had the New Deal. They did an effective job on the American mind.

The current and belated opposition to Socialism would do well to study the educational methods which preceded its advent; and to capture, if possible, the missionary fervor that brought success. The Socialists were fired by faith in the rightness of their doctrine, a faith which in turn rested on a "scientific" dogma. They had it on the authority of Karl Marx, who got it from the stars of history, that Socialism is the fated modus vivendi of mankind. There was nothing anybody could do to

Copyright 1950 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prevent it, and it would come without a lifting hand. Nevertheless, his followers undertook to hurry history along. They went to work on the American mind.

II

With admirable astuteness, they went to work particularly on the fertile mind of youth. They were amply rewarded. The college student took readily to their humanitarian and romantic slogans, and his inclination to precocity was satisfied by the pretensions of Socialism to scientific exactitude. "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains" has all the qualities, including lack of sense, of a college yell; the plausibility of the "surplus value" theory easily raises it to an absolute in a mind unencumbered by experience.

Just how Socialism first came to the campus is unrecorded. It made its appearance early in the century. Perhaps some of the boys picked up the germ at a street-corner meeting. They were bright boys, given to speculative ideas and endowed with the gift of articulation; also, they were boys who could make neither the fraternities nor the athletic teams. Their deflated egos were puffed up by a sense of martyrdom. They had a "cause".

After World War I the organization of these college Socialists into active, proselytising groups took on a full head of steam. The success of the Bolsheviks gave impetus to the dogma of inevitability. Here was positive proof that Lenin was right; history can be pushed along. Henceforth, the policy of indoctrination was to be supplemented, if not superseded, by a program of action.

The immediacy of the millenium fired the imagination of venturesome youth, while their energy found an outlet in doing something about it. There was much to do. The underdog proletarian had to be aroused from his lethargy, even at the risk of a broken head on the picket line. There were speeches to be made, pamphlets to be distributed. Intercollegiate conventions required a lot of organizational skill, and one's weltschmerz was soothed in writing, debating and voting for resolutions covering every ill of mankind. And the spirit of solidarity was regularly revitalized at necking parties.

III

Long before the New Deal came upon us, thousands of these college-bred Socialists had taken their training into fields where it could be put to use: as labor leaders, ministers, teachers, lawyers, writers. They were opinion-makers. They worked themselves into positions of im-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

portance in these fields, and further entrenched themselves by hiring more recent graduates of the Socialist clubs. Contrary-minded graduates were carefully discriminated against. As heads of departments, our bright boys had the "academic freedom" to hire their own kind; as literary critics, they boosted their brand of books into bestsellers and gave short shrift to anything that sounded anti-socialistic.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt looked for help and advice in meeting the economic collapse, these quite articulate smart boys were the logical ones to turn to. They had established their reputations for wisdom in books and articles, on the rostrum and in the classroom. Their ideas had broken through the hard crust of American individualism. On the other hand, the American businessmen were useless in the circumstances, not only because they were bewildered by the turn of events but because it was assumed that they were at the bottom of all the trouble; the Socialists had proved that.

The politicians did not invent the New Deal. They took to it naturally because it offered a grand opportunity to enhance political power, not because they understood or favored its underlying doctrine. The authors of this program were the graduates of the campus socialistic clubs. Popular acceptance of it was facilitated by the long, persistent struggle to reshape the American mind.

IV

Today, the doctrinaire Socialist club on the campus (as distinguished from the Communist kind) would be excess baggage. It has done its work. Socialistic values have indeed become conservative and conservatism does not stir the adolescent. From his grade school days the American under forty has had it hammered into him that Society is everything, the individual merely a means, and he therefore takes to socialistic thought and legislation quite readily. He has been conditioned.

In that very fact lies the challenge to individualism. The formula of "something new and different", always attractive to the groping mind, is to be found in the very values that socialistic propaganda has so effectively submerged. The old is now the new. Hence, to start the mind of coming generations in the direction of freedom, it is only necessary that these old values be dug up out of the ash heap of the current culture, dusted off and presented to the revolutionary instinct in brand-new garb. Individualism must be offered as first-class radicalism -- which it is, these days.

As for an effective modus operandi, where better to look for it than in the successful program of the Socialists? The Individualist

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Club (or, perhaps, the Freedom Club) must be planted on the campus. It would be welcome, just as its opposite was 40 years ago, and for the same reasons. Fortified with "extreme" values, its members would in short order establish themselves as the intellectual elite. They would attract to themselves the same restless, inquisitive type that took up with the Marxist promise; after all, freedom is a more impelling "cause" than collectivism.

As an initial step in such a program, a lecture bureau should be established. Its business would be to book missionary lecturers on the campus, or near it. The faculties would undoubtedly resent the intrusion, but any opposition from this source would help the undertaking no end. It should be the business of the lecturers not only to introduce students to the doctrines of individualism but also to destroy by logic, facts and ridicule the implicit and explicit collectivism in their textbooks, particularly in the field of economics. Such critical analyses of the "adopted" books would arouse resentment amounting to disgust.

The sophomore likes nothing better than to refute and confute his natural enemy, the professor, and if he is furnished with the ammunition he can be depended on to use it. Opposition breeds conviction.

In support of the lecturers, there should be a publication directed at the student mind. It should aim to present the pertinent news of the day factually but from the viewpoint of the individualist; it must be nonpartisan but definitely ideological. Its pages should be open to student participation and as soon as possible its editorial management should be turned over to the graduates of these radical clubs.

It is hardly possible here to go into the details of such a long-term project; nor is it necessary. The students would have something of value to contribute, particularly in the matter of organization.

The point to be considered now is whether there is in America a will for freedom of sufficient vigor to initiate the suggested campaign. Some investment will be required, though not as much as the Socialists put into their effort, because the response to freedom is more spontaneous; they got nowhere until they twisted this "bourgeois" concept into their ideology.

More than money, sincerity of purpose amounting to religious fervor is called for. The effort must be looked upon as a legacy for the future. With property confiscation on the increase, is there any other legacy a man can expect to leave to his grandchildren? See England!

Quotation up to a paragraph is permitted with credit to HUMAN EVENTS. For reproduction or more extensive quotation address requests to HUMAN EVENTS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Trial subscription, three months for $3. Six months, $5.50. One year, $10. Two years, $18. Domestic airmail (including APO and FPO) one year, $12.00; foreign (regular mail) one year, $11. Foreign airmail rates on request. Please remit in U.S.A. DOLLARS. Allow two weeks for new subscriptions or change of address to become effective.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Not Merely Gossip *A Supplement to* Human Events Vol. VII, No. 36

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RECEIVED SEP 12 1950 LIBRARY

By Frank C. Hanighen September 6, 1950

THE WAR: At this writing dispatches from Korea bring little cheer. Informed circles in Washington have discarded discussion of when the counteroffensive could start and are gloomily exploring the question -- Is the Chinese Communist Army already reinforcing the North Korean Army? This is the possibility which the General Staff has feared from the very beginning of the war.

All we can offer is a depressing view. Sources in a position to know claim that this reinforcement has been going on actively for at least a week. An additional sign is noteworthy: private word to this column from high places in Tokyo says that MacArthur's headquarters has no time for discussion of a counteroffensive; indeed no time for anything but an intense effort to maintain the Pusan bridgehead (and meanwhile to build up, despite obstruction from the State Department, a sort of Japanese Army -- in case . . .)

Those in private business who wish to plan ahead ask the $64 question: Will we have all-out, full-scale war with Soviet Russia in the near future? The only answer is that worry over imminence of real war is on the increase during the past week in the Pentagon. The speech of Secretary of the Navy Matthews and the affair of the loquacious Air General Anderson are figuratively jets of steam escaping from a kettle of bursting temperature. The discussions about a showdown with Soviet Russia (described last week) are increasing. Only conspicuously good news from the front can dampen them.

* * * * *

ELECTIONS: All reports from the constituencies provide favorable material for GOP hopes in the elections and have stimulated a great deal of pleasurable arithmetic in Republican circles, with such prognostications as: "The Senate will be ours by a majority of two"; and "A gain of 70 seats in the House"; etc., etc. Few doubt that a tide is running against the Administration; and this may prove so strong that, as in 1946, no Republican mistakes could prevent a sweeping Democratic defeat. But, here a word of caution is in order.

It is all very well to say, as many commentators do now, that if the elections were held tomorrow, the GOP would win. The fact is that elections will not be held tomorrow. We do not suggest that military successes between now and November could radically alter the picture in favor of the Administration. But we do say that the Democratic machine (with the exception of the unmanageable Mr. Truman) is winning the battle of propaganda -- and that is no small item.

For one example, there is the sheer boneheadedness of Republican propaganda in the matter of who is responsible for the foreign mess. It is asked: Why do not the Republicans, instead of hammering Johnson and Acheson, place the responsibility right on the President? In any case why do they concentrate fire on Johnson, and thereby play the game of the dominant Fair Deal Democrats? Obviously, the Fair Dealers want to make Johnson the scapegoat, for the following reasons: (1) They want to replace him with one of their own; and (2) they want to divert fire from another of their own (Acheson). These tactics of the Fair Dealers went too far a month ago; and their friends among the columnists piped down. But meanwhile Republican attacks on Johnson have given the campaign against the Defense Secretary new impetus. The past week has seen Johnson the storm center; while Acheson, who is the real culprit, goes unnoticed.

Copyright 1950 by Human Events, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOP propaganda has reached a new low of ineptitude. Observers are watching to see whether they can recover ground, by exploiting the President's blundering attack on the Marine Corps -- which should not prove difficult.

In this connection, we wish to cite a well-authenticated report from recent visitors to the White House. They say that the President has never been so cocky about the elections; that he will not listen to any pessimistic auguries from henchmen. He is supremely confident of victory.

With memories of 1948, we cannot laugh off the Truman stand. We recall the highly successful propaganda of Secretaries Chapman and Brannan of that year, in the rural areas, in contrast to the miserable Republican performance. In view of the GOP propaganda vacuum, we believe that Democrats hopeful for success in November may have a point.

* * * * *

WATCHDOG OVER GERMANY: Another example of the failure of the GOP to pick up tricks in the game of wits and words is its snubbing of a certain meritorious proposal which went round some of the lobbies last week. It was this: Why not a Congressional watchdog committee on Germany, assigned to scrutinize developments across the Rhine during the campaign weeks ahead (when Congress will have recessed)?

Some elements in the press have drawn a parallel between Korea, just before the deluge, and Germany as it stands today. Those who have advanced this interesting proposal for a "watchdog" committee could justifiably say that the State Department has shown itself incapable of dealing with such a threat in Korea; therefore, etc. Word from "downtown" to the Hill reinforced sentiment for the proposal; the report was that High Commissioner McCloy, just at that moment on a hurried mission to Washington to advocate arming the Germans, got a cool reception for his views from Acheson and Truman.

The above proposal has not died and may yet win attention. It is true that the chances of approval for such "watchdogging" are slim; because the Foreign Relations Committee would block creation of such a body on advice from the State Department. But, some Republicans argued, the very publicity for such a proposal would spotlight Germany for the public's benefit. And -- from the partisan point of view -- these GOP members say that any publicity which would point up the blundering of the State Department would assist the opposition's campaign arguments.

* * * * *

THE QUESTION OF MILITARY POLICY: Edna Lonigan comments from Capitol Hill -- The Administration is working skillfully to dampen down the discussion of MacArthur's statement on Formosa, as well as the Matthews speech and the reported remarks of the Air General, Anderson. But it is emphatically in the public interest to keep the discussion open.

The New Deal columnists have spread the argument that the issue is whether foreign policy is to be made by the civil or the military arm. Put in that form, the question has but one answer. But to ask the wrong question is one of the most effective devices of propaganda, because it can be answered only by heroic efforts to shift the public mind from its futile concern with the wrong question. This has been probably the most successful of all the devices of the appeasement bloc.

The question raised by MacArthur and Matthews is not whether foreign policy is to be made by the generals; but whether military policy is to be concerned with American security, whether our security is to be subordinated to the UN. Everyone knows the role of Alger Hiss in the birth of UN, and how the management of that organization was entrusted to Trygve Lie, the fellow traveller from Norway. The UN is manipulated by the appeasement bloc in the Administration. The question raised by the military is: Shall our national security be guided by men who put our country

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

first, or by those who are committed to the blurring of all issues in a cloud of words the while they seek to fasten us permanently into the cage of one-world government under Socialist-Communist control?

* * * * *

SCATTERING THE BUREAUCRACY: Miss Lonigan continues -- President Truman submitted to Congress a plan to move defense agencies to a ring of satellite towns in a circle about Washington. Congress can give the plan no attention until January. But the subject raises larger issues than protection against atomic bombs.

Congress has been bogged down since the Korean invasion in a deep confusion which most people ascribe solely to the problem of the war. But one cause of that confusion is rather that Congress cannot adequately think through and discuss measures in a city filled with a huge aggressive bureaucracy. The militant bureaucracy could completely destroy the legislative function by the sheer weight of the innumerable arguments its publicity and research machine provides.

If we wish to preserve the legislative process -- the making of laws by agents of the people, not of the State -- then it is necessary physically to disperse the Federal bureaucracy. Of course it would be better to cut it drastically before the new war personnel is added to it. But in any event physical dispersion is a political necessity. There has never been any good reason why acres of the city of Washington should be covered with buildings of the Agriculture Department. The place for Agriculture is Omaha, the place for the ICC is Chicago, etc. Thus scattered and exposed to citizen influence, the bureaucracy would probably have to recognize the citizens again, and come to grips with their preferences.

In Washington, where Treasury talks only with State, and State talks only with God, no self-respecting bureaucracy can waste time on the opinions of the citizens. Congress, which is still responsive to the voters "in the sticks", can be kept permanently at a disadvantage because the bureaucracy can overwhelm it with bills, statistics, hearings, and quiet little luncheons in the Secretary's office. Trying to achieve real consideration of the national interest in that atmosphere is like listening to Bach in a boiler factory. If Congress wishes to preserve the traditional role of the legislative arm, it must free itself from the smothering embrace of the executive arm.

* * * * *

FLIGHT FROM THE DOLLAR: A year ago, we noted that investors were running away from fixed income securities and were seeking equities -- whether common stocks, real estate or goods; and we characterized this trend as a flight from the dollar. Today, the trend, of course, is most pronounced in hoarding and real estate purchases, with much public comment thereon. However, few commentators have remarked on another kind of flight from the dollar -- capital escaping to regions abroad.

There are no statistics available but reports to us from various competent observers of monetary and financial developments have dwelt on this phenomenon. South America is often mentioned in these reports, with countries having no exchange controls especially favored -- Uruguay, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico. Whatever the soundness of the arguments for placing dollars south of the border, one would imagine that such hoards should be safer there than across the North Atlantic. Yet it is a fact that some investors think otherwise, and act accordingly. We learn that there is quite a little American money going to Western Europe. Why? For one reason these holders believe that Western Europe will stay out of an intercontinental war.

How great is this outflow from our shores? No one knows, but it is believed that so far it is of no great magnitude. Whether it will increase substantially remains to be seen. In any case, this flight of capital should serve as a reminder of how low the dollar has fallen from its former almighty estate.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Book Events

Ordeal by Slander, by Owen Lattimore. Boston: Little Brown and Company. $2.75.
Reviewed by W. H. Chamberlin.

In this play-by-play account of the charges brought against him by Senator McCarthy, Owen Lattimore tries to cast himself in the hero's role in a cause célèbre, a kind of American Dreyfus case. He is vigorously aided and abetted in this effort by some of the reviewers of his book.

Robert L. Duffus "shivers" in the New York Times. Professor John K. Fairbank, in the Herald-Tribune, feels "the chilling suspense of a real-life attempt at murder -- character assassination to be exact". Edgar Snow finds it "powerful writing . . . profoundly alarming". William L. Shirer thinks "every American who cares about his country should read this book". And so it goes.

It may, of course, be purely accidental coincidence. But it is remarkable how many of the individuals who have rushed to heap eulogies on Lattimore and to accept his own version of his career have cherished, judging from their writings, a soft, tolerant, not to say benevolent, attitude toward Communism. This, along with a consuming and very vocal hatred of everything that could plausibly be described as Fascism, was, of course, the stamp of the authentic "liberal" in the Thirties and in the war years.

No reasonable person doubts that Senator McCarthy failed to prove his charge that Lattimore was a "top Soviet espionage agent". And it is equally obvious that such a grave charge should not be tossed about without ample supporting evidence. So far Lattimore is fully entitled to carry with him the jury of public opinion.

But he forfeits some of the sympathy which would otherwise be his due by hitting below the belt himself whenever he thinks there is a chance to get in an effective punch. For instance, he speaks of McCarthy's "defense of the Nazi SS Generals who massacred defenseless American soldiers and a large civilian population in the infamous brutality of Malmédy". This is a tissue of demagogic inaccuracies. What was at issue in the Malmédy case was not the punishment of proved war criminals, but the unsavory methods of torture charged with a good deal of supporting evidence against the military investigators in this case.

Again he refers to Freda Utley's "long record of pro-Nazi writing". It would seem that Mr. Lattimore has a double standard of morals. He vehemently objects to being called pro-Communist for opposing war with Communist China. But the only conceivable basis for calling Freda Utley "pro-Nazi" was her steadfast opposition to American involvement in war in 1940 and 1941.

And the author falls flat on his face, to use the phrase he employed about Senator McCarthy, when he tries to depict himself as a staunch "anti-Communist". On this point there is a witness not tainted by hearsay, gossip, "smear" or the alleged machinations of the "China Lobby". That witness is the published writing of Owen Lattimore himself, and his undisputed editorial record.

Would a genuine "anti-Communist" conceivably have been tolerated on the editorial board of Philip Jaffe's Amerasia for a period of four years? Would an anti-Communist have visited a big Soviet slave labor center in Eastern Siberia and written an article not expressing a word of criticism? Would an anti-Communist equate Soviet Communism with democracy or would he view the Soviet purges of the Thirties as a great triumph of democracy? The author's attempt to cast himself in this uncongenial "anti-Communist" role, while denouncing most violently more genuine anti-Communists, turns what he would like to represent as high drama into unintentionally amusing farce.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

European Supplement *to* Human Events Vol. VII, No. 36

By Marion Dönhoff HAMBURG -- September, 1950

DEMILITARIZATION -- REMILITARIZATION: The Occupation Statute, which governs the rights of the occupying Powers as regards Germany, names "Disarmament and Demilitarization" as among the subjects which the Allies have reserved in first place for their sole attention. It has been emphasized again and again that the real object of the Occupation is the demilitarization of Germany.

Along with the Occupation Statute there is the Military Security Board, whose task it is "to prevent the revival of military organizations and military spirit".

And beside the Military Security Board there are the level-of-industry plan and the Ruhr Statute, both of which serve the objects mentioned above.

Finally, in the so-called Petersburg Agreement of 1949, the Federal Government of Western Germany undertook to maintain the demilitarization of the Federal territory, and with all possible means at its disposal to prevent the formation of armed forces of any kind.

For five long years the Germans had to submit to the principles of American re-education. Great men of German history, such as Frederick the Great and Bismarck, were labelled as barbarians, and in the new German textbooks of history in the French zone they were caricatured.

Former officers of the General Staff are still finding it difficult to obtain jobs, because they have been branded as criminals, and consequently no one dares to engage them. Here in Hamburg there are a number of officers of high rank who now earn livings as night-watchmen, cinema attendants, and clerks. Until a very short time ago not a single German officer, not even the old men from the First World War, received a pension. The economic and spiritual difficulties of these people are literally beyond imagination.

At the time of the struggle against the dismantling of nitrogen plants, steel works, and factories in the Ruhr, the reply to all economic and political arguments was that the Germans must learn their lesson; they must once and for all get fed up thoroughly with war.

Even the old fairy tales, collected during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, were "de-Nazified", and many of them were scrapped because they were too cruel and bloodthirsty.

But it is obviously easier to change history texts and literature than to improve upon reality. Suddenly, realizing this, and fearing therefore that the future may again be cruel and probably bloody, the Allied authorities have changed the pedagogic principles completely around and have decided to reawaken the supposed German eagerness for playing soldier. And now they are utterly surprised that the Germans -- having dutifully learned their lesson during five long years -- do not quite catch up with this sudden volte face!

Up to the 1st of May this year explosions were heard in Kiel every afternoon at four. Bit by bit the quayside and harbor works went up in the air. And the same has been done at Wilhelmshaven, where nearly half the population is without regular income. Even today Heligoland is being bombed twice a week by British aircraft, and the evacuated inhabitants of the island are swelling the legion of refugees from the

Copyright 1950 by Human Events, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Eastern zone. Dismantling takes place in the former Herman Göring works located at Watenstedt-Salzgitter (iron and steel) -- they hope to be through there by October! Watenstedt-Salzgitter, with 30 per cent of the population unemployed and with the zonal border only a few miles away, is an ideal field of agitation for Communists from "the other side". The propaganda of the FDJ, Communist youth organization, has been more successful there than anywhere else.

But it is not only resentment against Nuremburg and the collective degradation of the army which fills Germans with the utmost skepticism regarding any rearmament talk: it is much more that the myth of war as the father of all things has been exploded by Hitler. Thank God that that myth is now finally shattered!

* * *

YOUTH, POLITICS AND UNEMPLOYMENT: In normal times about one million German youths graduated from school every year. As calculated from this figure, about 650,000 youths a year should be looking for jobs in the West German Federation. In 1947, when those born in 1933 left school, that figure was not reached; but since those born in the years of Hitler's propaganda for large families have grown up, the avalanche of youths waiting for jobs has constantly increased. Not until 1956, when those born in 1942 will leave school, will it suddenly decline.

Looking at the diagram of births during these ten years is like looking at a political fever chart:

Year of birth	Year of graduation	Number of youths
1933	1947	599,000
1934	1948	734,000
1935	1949	771,000
1936	1950	785,000
1937	1951	783,000
1938	1952	836,000
1939	1953	887,000
1940	1954	897,000
1941	1955	820,000
1942	1956	150,000

This is a problem which the present economy of Western Germany can hardly solve. There are this year about 200,000 boys and girls who can find no apprenticeships, and the number left over from the year before is scarcely less. Nor is the apprenticing of those between 14 and 18 the biggest problem: the unemployed youths between 18 and 25 present a far more urgent and indeed most dangerous problem. According to April statistics they comprise 20 per cent of Western Germany's unemployed males, and 25 per cent of her unemployed females.

What are we going to do? During this winter there were more than half a million unemployed young people within the territory of the Federal Republic, and it is feared that the number next year will rise to over a million. Sixty per cent of these more and more embittered youths are living in the three Länder adjacent to the Iron Curtain. This is where the special danger lies; for unemployed youths are not only an economic but, far more, a political problem.

The three Länder -- Holstein, Lower Saxony, and Bavaria -- are Länder which have no large industrial concentration, but which have taken the greatest number of refugees. There are districts in those states where the number of inhabitants has doubled since 1945. Therefore these three areas are especially open to the enticements of radical agents. The FDJ, Communist youth organization of the Eastern zone, has an extensive network of propagandists. Remer, Hedler, and other extreme nationalists are trying to catch votes in these districts, and during the recent elections

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in Holstein a party of refugees rose from insignificance to become the second largest party of the Land. In view of their economic situation, we fear that the refugees will rather tend to radicalism.

When one considers further that all these young people have a very natural longing for action, for adventure, for symbols and ideals -- even if they are false ideals -- and when one recalls that all this was offered in rich measures in Hitler's time, one can realize the feelings of these people, condemned to poverty and inactivity. In these three Länder alone, about 140,000 children and youths are living in mass camps; most of them have not seen bedclothes for years.

Although the Länder and boroughs have done much -- evening schools, youth projects, and settlements have been established, hundreds of homes have been built -- they can give lodging and employment to few more than 25,000 youths. What is this in comparison with the huge, steadily increasing number of unemployed youths, increasing also by a constant influx from outside? During the last 12 months a thousand people per day have been crossing the zonal border coming from the East and approximately half of them are young people.

* * *

VOX POPULI: Day by day our newspaper (Die Zeit, Hamburg) has received numerous letters from readers which are concerned with the problem of German rearmament. Here are a few samples:

(1) We say "no" to Allies who are still in a state of war with us. We say "no" to a hand which reaches out to us from fear. We say "no" so long as we are only to be used as cannon fodder, so long as the helm of Western policy is not completely thrown over and distrust is replaced by trust and equality.

(2) Curious things one hears from Korea. . . . The American High Command uses methods which are obviously in gross contradiction to the legal theory of the Nuremberg tribunals. . . . It has ordered that in a zone 30 kilometers deep . . . the whole population must be evacuated. Any civilian found there after a certain time is liable to be shot at. Here! Here! Surely Robert Kempner, the prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, is already on his way to Korea to catch the responsible persons in flagrante. . . .

(3) Korea proves that the military preparations of the united Western Powers are obviously quite insufficient. We should therefore consider whether it would not be wiser for Germany to remain neutral in a similar case, and to bear the Russians marching through, rather than to anticipate total annihilation.

What good is it to us if the Americans, after a year, recapture Western Europe and Western Germany? According to tradition, the Anglo-Saxons will meet with the usual military catastrophies in the beginning; our country, as the scene of operations, will sink into dust and ashes; and should military units of our own take part in the fighting, not one of them will remain alive.

(4) The reserved feeling of the German professional soldier toward German rearmament is based on several reasons. Only one will be mentioned here: Landsberg. German soldiers have long been in Landsberg prison because they have been sentenced for war crimes. . . . One cannot visualize an officers' corps without a very touchy feeling of honor. . . . Does one believe that a man will don uniform if he is convinced that his comrades are wrongfully imprisoned?

(5) They [the Allies] seriously believe that a German need only be given a glimpse of a rifle or a gun in order to register joyful enthusiasm. . . . For five years the Germans have been told that it is bad for them to be soldiers. . . . In

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

order to deter them, officers of high rank were sentenced for acts which were also committed by the other side. They wanted to make the German dislike waging war again, and this aim of re-education has really been achieved in a far-reaching way. . . . What we need is not a remilitarization, but the creation of a German police force which should be twice as strong as that of the Eastern zone.

* * *

EAST GERMANY'S CHIEF OF PROTOCOL: The history of the acting Chief of Protocol of the "Socialist Unity" government in Berlin is interesting because it shows that the composition of the German Communist regime is not only governed by servility to Moscow, but also by Allied mistakes in Western Germany.

His real name is Bernard von Mutius, but the fatal "von" has been sacrificed on the altar of the Communist peoples' community. During the final phase of the war, when the Americans advanced on Munich and Gauleiter Giessler had ordered both the demolition of all bridges and the shooting of anyone willing to capitulate, Mutius was orderly officer of the Reichsstatthalter, Ritter von Epp.

He had always been a firm opponent of Hitler, and with a few younger men he decided to put a stop to Giessler's nonsense. He succeeded in getting in touch with the Americans and in stopping the demolitions. As a result, Mutius was very quickly de-Nazified after the surrender, all the more so because he had never been a member of the party, and had a clear record. For a year thereafter he was deputy chief of the foreign trade section in the Bavarian Ministry of Economics, until one day an envious opponent -- as was quite usual in the days of de-Nazification -- produced material from the document center in Berlin, which seemed to prove that Mutius had been appointed a leader in the SS.

Mutius stated under oath that he had never been aware of this. Nevertheless, he was tried before a de-Nazification panel, and without having his case thoroughly gone into, was sentenced to two years in a labor camp at Moosburg. Here the Nazi internees received him with undisguised glee: "At last, one of those traitors who broke their oath to the Führer. We shall certainly take it out on him!"

In the meantime, however, Mutius' friends were busy, and they finally succeeded in gathering the following facts: In the spring of 1940 the Berlin Foreign Office had to supply the megalomaniac Frank, Nazi Governor of Poland, with a Chief of Protocol. In order to have a reliable agent in Cracow the anti-Nazis in the Foreign Office proposed Secretary of Legation von Mutius. He was appointed to the office and at the same time made an SS officer with the appropriate rank.

Von Mutius, however, never took up his duties because, at that time, he was a sergeant with the army in France, was seriously wounded, and taken to a hospital. The appointment as Chief of Protocol -- of which Mutius learned very much later -- was withdrawn; not, however, his appointment as an SS leader, of which he had not the slightest inkling.

The search for this material had taken a very long time, and Mutius meanwhile was driven to despair by his Nazi opponents in the Moosburg camp. He lost his nerve, and instead of awaiting the result of a retrial he fled camp and went to his mother in Potsdam in the Eastern zone, deeply embittered and disgusted. Shortly afterwards the retrial took place, and Mutius was acquitted in absentia.

For the East zone authorities this anti-Fascist "martyr of Western injustice" was a most welcome find. They offered him the management of a large Berlin paper (Die Stimme Deutschlands) and as he could not live without working, Mutius accepted. When finally the government of the Eastern zone was established, Mutius became Chief of Protocol of a criminal regime -- a fate from which a kind spirit had saved him ten years before.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED